

HARRIS.
One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

It is not often you can hear of a dealer in the Ready Made article of Clothing issue a Challenge to the Custom Tailors to equal with their work the class of goods he is selling, but here is an occasion where you can see it.

Take a stroll about our city, examine the Suits you see your friends have worked a month to pay for; look at the specimens displayed at the tailor shops, and then come down to our store; and if we can't discount them in STYLE, in FIT, in APPEARANCE, in TEXTURE, and in PRICE, we will acknowledge the corn, and retire from business.

You foolish men! who have been paying \$50, \$60 and \$70 for a Suit of Clothes, come and see what we are offering for anywhere from \$22 to \$35, and we will guarantee you will regret your reckless waste of wealth, and hereafter buy your clothing from us.

MILLER HATS.

But another point that will interest you is our cut on

FALL OVERCOATS,
the Finest at \$18. Take your pick for \$18! Those Silk Lined, Wide Wales, formerly \$30, now \$18. Those Beautiful Kerseys sold for \$25, now \$18. Those Silk Faced Diagonals, worth \$28, now \$18. There ain't many of them, so to be sure of securing your choice come soon before they are all gone.

STYLISH NECKWEAR

To our numerous Lady Patrons, we would say: Our Department of Clothing for Boys and Children is more worthy of their attention than ever. Complete in every detail, lines numerous and varied, we feel that we have outdone all former efforts in the display we make this year.

The nobby little Jersey Suits are the admiration of all that see them, while the Plush Trimmed Overcoats—size 4 to 10—have induced purchases from ladies which had never before failed to send east when anything was needed for the little fellows. Fully 1,000 pairs of odd pairs for the "little shavers," and Flannel Waists from \$1 upwards.

MILLER HATS.

HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

HAS IOWA REPENTED?

Leading Democrats Express the Belief that Their Party Will Carry the State.

They Say Boies, Their Candidate for Governor, Will Defeat Hutchinson.

Republicans Claim the Legislature and the Governor by a Good Majority. The Outlook in Ohio.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 4.—J. A. Richardson, a member of the national democratic committee, was asked this evening by a press representative of his views on the outcome of to-morrow's election in this state. Mr. Richardson said that during the past week he had received advices from all parts of Iowa of the most cheering character, enough changes being noted, if his correspondents were not misinformed, to overcome the majority given Gov. Laramie two years ago. In this part of the state, Mr. Richardson said, many republicans declare they will vote for the democratic candidate, Boies, on account of his pledged opposition to prohibition legislation. Mr. Richardson is confident of the defeat of the republican ticket, and particularly its head, Senator Hutchinson.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Geo. D. Perkins, editor of the St. Louis City Journal, in an interview says he has no doubt of republican success to-morrow. He does not believe the effort to impair the confidence in Senator Hutchinson among the friends of the present railroad law has succeeded. Hutchinson has been outspoken in support of prohibition, and this has invited whatever antagonism of this policy can muster. Mr. Perkins expects the republican majority on joint ballot in the legislature will be increased, rendering certain the re-election of Senator Allison. As a matter of fact Mr. Perkins says the only fight is over the national question.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 4.—M. M. Horn, formerly a member of the democratic national committee for Iowa, in an interview this evening said: "The coming election is the most doubtful of any held in Iowa for thirty-five years. Most of the democrats expect to elect Boies and the republicans, as a rule, are more frightened than they ever have been before. The reason for this is the position of the democratic farmers' alliance and workmen are all encouraging to the democrats. Hopeful reports have been received from all parts of the state, and great dissatisfaction has been shown among the republicans, while the democrats are solid."

DES MOINES, Nov. 4.—The State Register (republican) says: Iowa votes to-morrow for governor and other state officers, and for members of the legislature who are to elect a United States senator to succeed Mr. Allison. This last fact has given the campaign some national features, both parties having discussed the tariff issues a greater extent than before. Aside from this, the main fight has turned upon prohibition; the democrats claiming that it was a failure, and the republicans that it is to be regarded as the settled policy of the state and majority of the people demand a change. The campaign, however, has been of much less interest on both sides than usual, and rather a light vote is expected to-morrow. Besides the republican ticket, the democratic union labor party has a ticket which may receive 5,000 or 6,000 votes. A few straggling votes will probably be cast for the prohibition ticket, but the third party, as it is called, is not popular in Iowa.

The chairman of the republican state central committee is confident of the election of Hutchinson by a plurality of 12,000. The chairman of the democratic committee left for home to-day and could not be seen.

The Ohio Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—The chairman of the republican and the democratic state committees were interviewed to-day regarding to-morrow's election. Estimates given by Col. Conger indicate a republican plurality of between 15,000 and 20,000. He claims a poll made by the democrats shows Foraker's election by an increased plurality on the basis of the tally over the democratic figures. The chairman of the democratic committee gives out no figures or estimates, but said to-day, "We are going to elect Campbell, sure. We have figured for that, and we will not make a mistake, but we will not make them public. Conger's interview in which he purports to give estimates of our committee, was a manufactured document."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The campaign which closed to-night has been an exciting one. While the platforms of both parties laid down principles relating to the tariff, and other matters, the canvass has been marked with bitter personal bitterness. The contest has been recognized pretty generally as confined to the great parties. The labor party has made scarcely an effort to push its ticket. The prohibition party has not given as much attention to the canvass as usual. The indications are that the vote of the state will fall below that of last year. Both parties are claiming the state by almost the same figures, 15,000 to 20,000 plurality. There is some personal objection to Foraker in Cincinnati, Cleveland and other points, growing out of his appointments, and he is likely to run below the rest of the ticket. The Enquirer (dem.) expresses confidence in a brilliant victory for the whole ticket and of democratic majorities in both branches of the general assembly. The Commercial Gazette (Rep.) says the republicans are feeling hearty over the outlook at the close of the campaign, that they need not the victory that is coming to-morrow to set them right.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—The campaign in Ohio closed to-night, and while the enthusiasm has not been very great, the chances of both parties have been active. It is thought that Gov. Foraker will be scratched by some republicans, who do not believe in three terms. On the other hand it is thought that Campbell will not poll the full vote of his party, because he is not regarded as being in line with ex-President Cleveland's policy on the tariff. Reviewing the situation the Leader (republican) says that within the past week the situation has materially brightened for the republicans all over the state. The news of the active part the national liquor dealers' association is taking to elect Campbell has aroused the republicans. The prospects are for a heavy vote on the western reserve and it means a republican victory. The Plaindealer (democratic) will say "The democrats have made a vigorous fight against great odds. They have put the republicans to confusion and if they but stand by their guns as manfully to-morrow as they have battled thus far, they will secure the governor and legislature. This will secure a senator."

WASHINGTON IN A HURRY.

Senatorial Candidates in Our Sister Territory Already Hard at Work.

OMAHA, W. T., Nov. 4.—A majority of the new legislature are here, and the senatorial candidates have their headquarters open. The eastern candidates are Samuel Childs and George Turner, of Spokane Falls, and delegates John Ballen and Thos. H. Brents, of Walla Walla. The western candidates are ex-Governor Squire, of Seattle, General W. J. Sprague and W. J. Thompson, of Tacoma. Squire has the lead among the western men. It was supposed the legislature would meet Wednesday as provided in the constitution, but a telegram was received from the President, saying the certificate attached to the official copy of the constitution was technically incomplete, as the territorial governor's signature was not appended. A special messenger started for Washington this evening with a copy of the constitution properly certified, but he cannot arrive there for six days. It is not known if this will delay the proclamation and the president has been telegraphed for information. The question is being vigorously discussed as to whether the legislature can meet until the proclamation has been issued. The views of leading men differ.

The New York Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Whatever interest there is in the election to-morrow centres in the balloting for the legislature. The republicans had a majority in the last legislature of about 41 on joint ballot. It is their intention to increase it to a two-thirds majority, so it will be possible to make measures over the democratic governor's veto. On the other hand the democrats hope to reduce the republican majority to a simple majority. The state officers to be elected are: governor, state treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer and judge of the court of appeals. As the state officers are very hopeful, in New York city the situation is complicated by a singular combination made between the county democratic and the republicans to defeat the Tammany hall ticket, and the impression is that the republican ticket will be elected, and it already has been charged that more or less colonization of voters has been indulged in.

Nebraska's Quiet Campaign.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—The campaign in this state has been remarkably quiet. The only state officers to be filled are those of judge of the supreme bench and two regents of the state university. Owing to the dissatisfaction of the anti-prohibitionists over the defeat of Judge Reese for re-nomination, it is probable that the republican majority on the ticket will be reduced somewhat. Chairman Richards, of the republican state committee, expects an odd true majority, while Chairman McShane of the democratic committee is confident of the republican majority being reduced, especially in the larger cities. In the second congressional district, Hays, republican, will be elected, but by a considerably reduced majority.

Claimed by Both Sides.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Indications from a democratic standpoint are that McKinney will be elected governor with the rest of the ticket beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and the majority range from 10,000 to 25,000. On the other hand the leading republican managers and McShane's campaign paper assert they will carry the state by a good majority.

Will Try Our System.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The state election which occurs to-morrow will have its chief interest in the fact that it is the first election under the new Australian form of voting in the state. The campaign has not been particularly exciting, except in the contest for some of the minor offices. Some democrats claim they will carry the state by 2,000 to 5,000 plurality, while others declare the fight will be very close.

United Against the Regulars.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—To-morrow the biennial state elections will be held. The only state officers to be filled are the comptroller of the treasury, members of the legislature and part of the state senate. The fight in Baltimore promises to be a heated one, as the republicans and independent democrats are united and opposed to the regular democrats.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Governor Sets Apart Thursday, Nov. 28 as a Day to Return Thanks.

Gov. B. F. White after his arduous labors upon the state canvassing board, with a mind at peace with his fellowman, and following in the footsteps of President Harrison, has designated Thursday, Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving day. The proclamation is as follows:

It has been long the custom of our people with the closing of the year to look back upon the blessings brought them in changing the course of the seasons and to return solemn thanks to the All Giving source from whom they flow. At no recurrence of this period has the reason for universal thanksgiving been more conspicuous more manifold or more universal.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin F. White, governor of the territory of Montana, conforming to the proclamation of the president of the United States, do appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1889, as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise. Let the day be one of gladness. Let those who enjoy the reunion of families and friends around the hearthstone of peace and plenty remember the widow, the orphan and the lone one. Let those who are the recipients of comfort, cheer and social enjoyment be mindful of the poor in deeds of charity. Let those who labor and toil be given by their employers a day about their own hearthstones for Thanksgiving and respite without the loss of their daily income. Deeds of kindness thus scattered and burdens so lightened will be but "bread upon the waters," and will make the first Thanksgiving day anniversary of our grand young state worthy her law-abiding, generous and christian people.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed. Done at the City of Helena, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1889.

By the Governor,
BENJAMIN F. WHITE.

LOUIS A. WALKER,
Secretary of Montana.

SPELLMAN ON THE STAND

A Leader of the Clan-na-Gael Disappoints the Prosecution in the Cronin Case.

His Testimony a Direct Contradiction of That Given Before the Grand Jury.

The State Weaving a Net About Burke Beggs and O'Sullivan They Will Find Hard to Unravel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The first witness on the Cronin trial this morning was Edward Spellman, of Peoria, Ill., the district officer of Illinois and Michigan. As the examination proceeded it became evident he was an unwilling witness and that his testimony was different from that he gave before the grand jury and from what the prosecution expected. He said he met Beggs April 29, who said that the matter referred to in their correspondence, viz: that the proceedings of the trial committee, held in a certain camp in violation of the rules, had been amicably settled. The witness then said that he knew Dan Coughlin who, with a man named Kanze, had visited Peoria, and presented a letter of introduction. He had no conversation with Coughlin about Dr. Cronin. This was in direct contradiction of Spellman's previous testimony, in which he had sworn that he had not sworn that Coughlin spoke to him about Dr. Cronin. There was a long wrangle over this question, which was finally allowed and Spellman answered: "I said before the grand jury that I had no conversation with Coughlin about Dr. Cronin, but on reflection and on consultation with two other men present, I sent my attorney to Chicago to notify the district attorney that I was mistaken. My attorney was unable to find Judge Longenecker, and I came myself specially to Chicago and notified Judge Longenecker, and other counsel that if he asked me that question on the stand I should have to deny it, in order to do justice to my own self and to the facts. After I left the grand jury room and went home and slept, I felt annoyed and troubled. I felt I had possibly done wrong to the state, and I went immediately to Pullons & Downs and told them what I had sworn to before the grand jury, and that I was bothered about it. They said, 'Spellman, you have made a mistake; no such question took place.' Witness said in reply to a question that he had seen Alexander Sullivan before going to the state attorney's office, but he went there because he had been informed by Sullivan that he was wanted by the state attorney, and that his visit was not in connection with the case. The correspondence between Beggs and Spellman was then read.

During the cross-examination Spellman was asked if Beggs ever spoke to him about the charges against Cronin. He replied that a great deal was said about Cronin, but to place it upon any matter at any one period would do it at its best. "Was it not because of his organization of other camps?" "No," replied Spellman; "because he was always anxious to prefer charges. He was a member of the Clan-na-Gael, and he was not a bad fellow; if he could have his own way, if not—"

Mr. Hyde here objected to any such statement, as Cronin is dead and could not be represented, and a motion was made, which was granted by the court, to exclude from the record all questions and answers relating to Cronin. A lengthy debate ensued on this point in the course of which it was stated that Spellman had subscribed \$500 toward the arrest and conviction of the Chicago boys. It was intimated that the testimony before the grand jury was given when he was in one frame of mind, and that his present attitude was the result of consultation with friends. The court finally said authorities might be brought in on the point.

At the afternoon session the cross-examination was resumed and witness asked a number of questions regarding the object of the visit of Kanze to Peoria with Coughlin, as to whether he had any connection with Cronin. Spellman said it had not so far as he knew, though he had no conversation with Kanze there. Coughlin set him no connection with Cronin, and a reference of counsel led to the inference that it was in connection with the fight between a Chicago distillery and the whiskey trust.

Judge A. McKim, justice of the peace, testified that he was present at the hall in Lake View in March last when Cronin instituted a camp of the Clan-na-Gael. After the meeting, Cronin was asked to witness the Cronin's standing as a physician and receiving a favorable reply, arranged for witness to visit Cronin with him to make arrangements for the latter to care for Sullivan's men. This arrangement was made about the middle of April and O'Sullivan gave Cronin some of his business cards, saying if the doctor was wanted, when he (O'Sullivan) was out of town, or sick, one of these cards would be presented.

At the afternoon session Judge McConnell said he had considered the testimony of Spellman, in controversy, and decided to exclude it.

Mrs. Adeline J. Tarrar testified as to the conversation between herself and O'Sullivan after Cronin's body was found. She asked O'Sullivan: "Was it not a terrible murder?" O'Sullivan hesitated a moment, then said: "They say he was a British spy." Mrs. Tarrar asked: "Well, why should they kill him?" O'Sullivan said: "He gave away the secrets of the order. If a man did that he ought to be killed if he did that he got no more than he deserved."

Three policemen from Lake View district testified to having seen a wagon occupied by three men late on the night of May 4th, as they were passing a trunk or box in the body of the wagon.

John Wain, another policeman, testified that about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 5th he saw two men walking east toward the lake, followed by a wagon driven by another man. Witness questioned the driver, who said they wanted to go to Chicago and were looking for the Lake Shore drive. The other two men then came back from the beach and the policeman gave them the proper directions.

The Brotherhood Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The hall players' brotherhood met at noon. The brotherhood men denied their association had anything to do with the players' league. This was their regular fall meeting. Between thirty and forty players were present, but only officers of the brotherhood and the eight delegates had votes. At 2 p. m. a recess was taken. It was announced only a routine business had been transacted.

WANTS TO FURNISH WATER.

An Alabama Capitalist Who Wants to Bring the Missouri to Helena.

E. E. Sutphin, a hydraulic engineer, is in the city. He is engaged at present in putting in a \$50,000 water plant in Livingston. During the past year he has placed water works in five Kansas cities, and last year built two in Texas and one in Fort Payne, Ala., his home.

Mr. Sutphin is here for the purpose of "sying out the land" to ascertain what can be done towards supplying Helena with water in quantities for every purpose, whether for abundance for domestic use and fire purposes or for any number of manufacturing industries. He is of the opinion and without having investigated the matter, that the surrounding mountains must furnish a vast supply of water, which can be concentrated at one point and brought into use. The Missouri river plan, he says, has been a hobby of his since he first learned of it, and he says he would undertake to bring that in here. He claims to have all the funds necessary to undertake such an enterprise. If any company now in the field negotiating with the city were to secure a five year contract, he could not think of engaging in the water business in Helena at this time, but if a one or two year contract was let, and he could be given some assurance that he could make a contract with the city after he had brought the Missouri, Jefferson or a similar large source to Helena, he would go ahead. He realizes the fact that Helena builds its future hopes on establishing manufacturing industries at this point and becoming a populous city and to accomplish this it is necessary first to have water in unlimited quantities. It is to make these things possible that Mr. Sutphin wishes to undertake to supply Helena with water. He believes the small mountain streams surrounding the city will do for present purposes, but the city will have no opportunity to expand. He will investigate the Missouri and Jefferson river sources and communicate his plans to the city council at an early date.

Mr. Sutphin will find many prominent business men in Helena who will encourage him in his scheme to bring the Missouri river water to Helena. At the public meeting held during last spring that source was strongly agitated and developed many warm supporters, and no good reason was given to show that it was not feasible. Mr. Sutphin appears to be a man of good business sense, is a hydraulic engineer, and will undoubtedly fulfill his claims if given an opportunity or some encouragement from the city fathers. His project should command some and commensurate with his own money and forever settle the water question in Helena.

THE RODNEY-STREET FIRE.

Explosion of Gasoline Said to Be the Cause—Not Much Damage.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening smoke was seen issuing from the basement of the two-story building on the northeast corner of Rodney and Breckenridge streets, owned by Jacob Tietjen. The basement is occupied by Filer & Walsh, plumbers and gasfitters. A telephone message was sent to the central station and simultaneously a fire alarm was sent in. When a hose cart reached the corner, the vicinity was in a cloud of smoke. Some little delay was experienced in getting a stream of water, while the firemen were waiting for water. While the firemen were waiting the flames in the fire in the basement spread and the entire place was soon ablaze, the smell of burning oil being very strong. The employees of the Pacific Tea company, which occupies the front store, began removing cases of coal oil. After five minutes delay three good streams of water were poured on the flames, and in about twenty minutes the basement was thoroughly flooded, and the flames confined to that portion of the building. The store is owned by Wm. Weinstein & Co. But very little damage was done to the store. The entire building was filled with smoke, but the firemen did good work in preventing the flames from spreading to any other portion of the building. The total loss is not over \$500, which is fully covered by insurance. Jacob Tietjen, the owner of the building, is very sick and was removed to a hospital yesterday.

The fire is believed to have originated from an explosion of gasoline.

The cause of the delay in getting water was due to the fact that as soon as one hose was connected with a plug another one was brought up to be attached and the water was temporarily shut off. The water pressure was up to the required pressure when turned back.

After the Fire was Taken.

After the fire was taken and the water pumped out of the basement. There was three feet of water there.

The Engineers Adjourn.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—The locomotive engineers to-day considered and adopted the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report disposed of only a few minor motions and resolutions. A very important amendment to the constitution was then adopted. Hereafter when a fireman was promoted to be an engineer, he could not join the brotherhood of engineers until the first resigning from the real property. The amendment adopted to-day allows a fireman to join the engineers and at the same time retain his membership in the locomotive firemen. After some routine business, in which complimentary resolutions to citizens of Denver, the local engineers and railroads were adopted, the convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh one year hence.

Met On a Curve.

SPOKANE FALLS, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Two freight trains came together at 9:15 this morning five miles west of this city. Both trains were running twenty miles an hour and met while rounding a curve. The engineers saw each other when 200 feet apart, and both engineers, the firemen and brakemen jumped. The engineer of the west bound train received a broken arm and others escaped with slight bruises. Both engines were completely demolished and the cars were all badly wrecked. The track is torn up for 100 feet. A temporary track was built around the wreck and the west bound express due here at 10:45 a. m. left at 7 p. m.

Blew His Brains Out.

RAIDERSBURG, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Al. Wells, ex-clerk of the district court, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. No cause is known for the deed. He was sitting outside of the house talking to some friends, and suddenly arose, went inside, and the next moment a shot was heard. His friends went to his assistance, but nothing could be done, and the unfortunate man died in a little while.

THE PROGRESS OF UTAH.

A Great Increase in Population and in the Territory's Taxable Wealth.

The Mining Industry and the Result of Windom's Recent Ruling.

The Disposition of the Grazing Lands a Vital Question—The Public and Church School Systems.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Arthur L. Thomas, governor of Utah Territory, in his annual report, estimates the population of the Territory at 230,000, an increase of nearly 86,000 since 1880. During the last nine years the foreign-born population, numbering in 1880 about 841, has been increased by Mormon immigration to 16,000. The aggregate assessed valuation of property of incorporated cities and towns for 1889 is \$30,506,000, with an indebtedness of \$495,000. The mining industry, the report states, has been generally prosperous. Several new important developments have been made in Park City and other mining camps. "It is the opinion of the miners," says the governor, "that there would be a great increase in the mineral product if not for what they believe to be the erroneous construction of the law relative to the admission of lead ore by the treasury department."

Upon the subject of unemployed public lands the governor says the question of what the government should do with the vast tracts which can never be used for grazing is assuming vital importance throughout the west. There is no harmony of interests among the stockraisers, and there being no protection offered by the law in the use of these lands, there are frequent conflicts between clashing interests. The governor is of the opinion if the government would provide a way by which persons engaged in stockraising could acquire titles to grazing lands which can never be used for agricultural purposes, it would remove one of the most serious drawbacks to the growth of the stock industry and the prompt settlement of the country. The grazing and stock raising industry, he estimates, consumes nearly seven-eighths of the entire area of the territory.

In the course of the report upon public and denominational schools in Utah, the governor says that while Utah has a very fair system of public schools they fall far short of what they should be. The tax collected for the support of schools does not pay half the expense of maintaining them, consequently people must pay tuition or the schools be closed. In many of the poorer districts the children are denied school privileges for many months of the year. There is but little prospect, in fact there is no prospect, that this will be changed. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that the Mormon people, with entire unanimity, are quietly preparing for denominational schools in which their children may be taught the Mormon theology in addition to the ordinary system. State or county academies have been established under church auspices, and in some of the school districts Mormon children had been withdrawn from the public schools and placed in church schools. The governor quotes from a letter written by Wilford Woodruff, the president of the Mormon church, to establish church schools. Woodruff in the course of the letter quoted says: "We feel the time has arrived when the proper education of our children should be taken in hand by us as a people. Religious training is practically excluded from the public schools; the pursuit of books we value as divine records is forbidden; our children, if left to the training they receive in these schools will grow up entirely ignorant of those principles of salvation for which the Latter Day Saints made so many sacrifices; to permit this condition of things to exist among us would be criminal."

Remark upon this letter, the governor says it is very plain the church school system is one of the principles which is at its foundation. He recommends congress to place the control of the public schools in the hands of those who are disposed to be friendly to the public school system.

During the last year, the governor says, the people of Utah have enjoyed unusual prosperity. The industry in the northeastern part of the territory, he says, are contented and give but little cause of complaint. The governor, however, strongly protests against the removal of Utah of the Utah now in southern Colorado, merely to satisfy the selfish demands of the people of another state.

The apportionment of 1887 under the Edmunds-Lucker act was based on the census of 1880. The governor asks for a re-apportionment after the next census. Speaking of the Gentile strength in the territory, the governor says the time may come when the Gentiles will be in the majority; but it will be many years hence. The facts are that outside of "alt Lake City, the Gentile population is found in mining camps and smaller railroad towns. In Salt Lake and Ogden they own more than one-half of the real property. The great bulk of the population of Utah is and always will be in the valleys. Nearly all the land under cultivation and water that can be used to irrigate the desert is owned and appropriated by the Mormons, and as they hold and own the land and water, they hold and own Utah. The Governor writes at some length upon the attitude of the Mormon people. They have accepted the doctrine of polygamy, he says, and will probably adhere to it as long as they live. A firm religious enthusiasm is their leading characteristic, and as a whole they are law-abiding, especially as far as the law is confirmed by the priesthood; but they accept the doctrine of plural marriages in all sincerity, and as a radical and necessary part of their religion. It may be as well to understand, continues the governor, that the strength of Mormonism, both among the masses and the officials, is in its sincerity, and not in its imposture. A fair degree of sincerity is the only virtue we can ascribe to political and official Mormons. When it has a point to attain in behalf of Mormonism, it deals in evasions, meaningless words, words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses and false assertions. The Mormon church, the governor says, actively engages in politics, and then adds: "I do not hesitate to say that any temporizing policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the territory is only delaying final settlement, and that future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church, which has been the main pillar of its strength in Utah."

North Dakota Makes a Start.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4.—The new ship of state was formally launched this afternoon by the formal qualification of state officers. The legislature has been called to assemble Nov. 19.